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método de **contrabaixo**

SLAP

Celso Pixinga



- **Introdução**
- **Referências Históricas**
- **Surgimento da Técnica**
- **Notas Mortas, Thumb e Popped**
- **Double Pluck**
- **Double Thumb e muito mais!**

A série *Toque de Mestre* traz Celso Pixinga e um método essencialmente prático sobre a técnica de *slap*.

São 80 exercícios de fácil assimilação, indicados tanto para iniciantes como para baixistas de níveis mais avançados. O livro traz também um pouco de história, como a contribuição de músicos como Wellman Braud (da orquestra de Duke Ellington), George "Pops" Foster e Larry Graham, além da incrível casualidade que levou o *slap* para o baixo elétrico.

Pixinga conta como conheceu e envolveu-se com essa técnica, que fez a fama de Stanley Clarke, Marcus Miller e Mark King, entre outros. O conjunto consistente de exercícios e referências fazem deste livro um material indispensável, que vai ajudá-lo a "groovar" como os grandes mestres, já que foi especialmente preparado por um deles.

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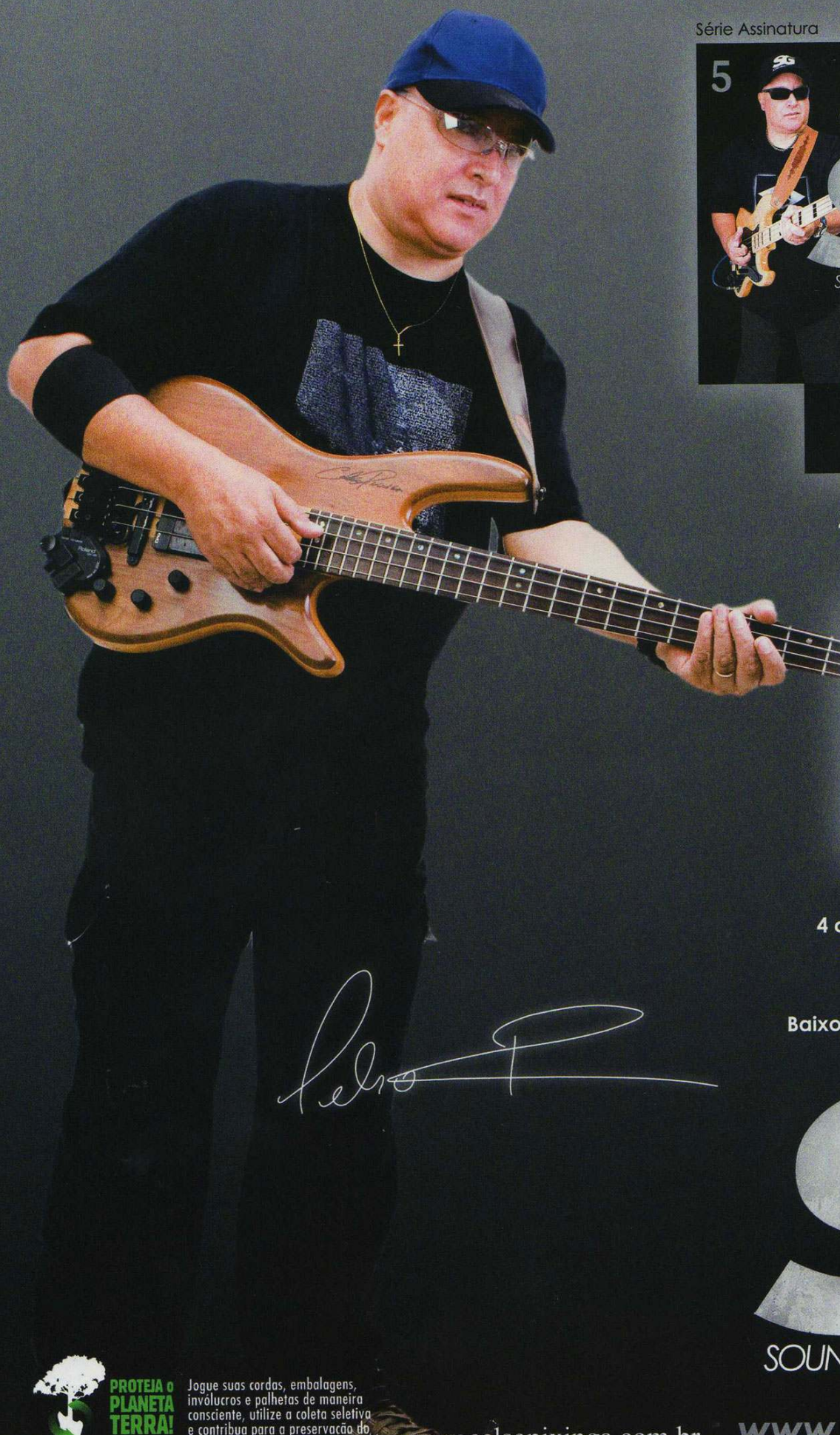


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Notas mortas, Thumb e Popped
Double Pluck
Double Thumb
Slap solo



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introdução

Minha história com o slap começou em 1979, quando ouvi pela primeira vez o baixista Stanley Clarke. O som me impressionou, mas só podia imaginar como seria a técnica que ele empregava, porque não existia informação didática sobre o assunto. Comecei então a pesquisar outros baixistas que utilizassem a mesma técnica e me deparei com "feras" como Will Lee, Louis Johnson e Marcus Miller... Mas não encontrava mesmo nada sobre a técnica em si e continuava apenas imaginando como eram aqueles grooves. Na década de 80 conheci também o inglês Mark King, que até hoje considero o "top do slap", e o canadense Alain Caron, um virtuose...

Estudava oito horas por dia, mas percebia que o som que tirava era tecnicamente muito diferente do som de todos esses "caras". Na busca de soluções para melhorar a técnica, passei a abafar o contrabaixo com a mão esquerda e a alternar o polegar, o indicador, o médio e o anular. Ajustava o metrônomo em 80 e

estudava durante horas só a mão direita. Funcionou: o resultado foi uma melhora significativa na qualidade técnica. Passei, então, a estudar a mão esquerda com muita ligadura e nota "fantasma" ou "muda". O progresso foi rápido, porque contei com uma boa dose de determinação.

A década de 80 foi um período de aprendizagem, com direito a muita corda arrebatada e muito falante estourado. Depois de 10 anos de estudo recebi um convite para fazer uma vídeo-aula (SLAP MANIA); a partir desse trabalho tornei-me conhecido, gravando discos e registrando solos, e fui convidado a tocar no Blue Note de Nova York.

Vai aqui uma dica para quem está começando ou para os que já têm alguma experiência: dentre as várias características necessárias para se desenvolver como músico, a determinação para estudar é uma das mais importantes. Sem ela não se vai muito longe...

referências históricas



O significado do termo slap no dicionário é muito amplo. Em uma tradução livre, significa golpear o ar ou as cordas com as mãos. O termo como referência musical foi usado pela primeira vez na cidade Nova Orleans, aproximadamente em 1918. Na época, o contrabaixo acústico não era tão usado e para produzir os sons graves as grandes orquestras se utilizavam a tuba. É claro que os metais estavam ganhando a batalha em termos de sonoridade, até que Wellman Braud, da orquestra de Duke Ellington, teve a idéia de golpear as cordas do contrabaixo acústico para obter maior volume de som. Isto chamou a atenção do genial maestro, que começou a compor alguns temas onde o baixo deveria ser tocado usando esta nova técnica. Outros baixistas passaram a usar o novo recurso; músicos como Steven Brown, George "Pops" Foster, John Lindsay e Al Morgan também iniciaram suas pesquisas técnicas e sonoras visando expandir e aprimorar o novo estilo. No meio dos anos 50, a nova técnica – já denominada slap – fazia parte do recém-nascido rock'n roll, mas ainda no grande baixo acústico. Nesse período surgiram nomes como Marshall Lytle (Bill Haley e seus Cometas), Caleb Cool (The Metro Kings) e Bill Black (Elvis Presley), levando o conceito a novos níveis de erudição.

surgimento da técnica no baixo elétrico

No final dos anos 60, o baixo elétrico estava se tornando mais popular e mais usado pelos músicos, não apenas pela sua maior sonoridade como também pela facilidade de transporte. Precision Bass e Jazz Bass eram os mais utilizados naquele período. Mas onde exatamente surgiu a técnica? Tudo começa com um jovem nascido em Oakland, Califórnia, que aprendeu a tocar bateria, clarineta, saxofone e claro, guitarra e baixo elétrico. Seu nome: Larry Graham. Ele nos conta onde tudo começou: "Aos quinze anos, formei um grupo com minha mãe no piano e um baterista. Eu tocava guitarra e uma pedaleira de baixo acoplada a um órgão. Uma noite o órgão quebrou e, sem o som do baixo, a música ficou muito vazia". Com isto, o jovem Larry precisou alugar um baixo até que o órgão fosse consertado. "Quando ele veio do conserto, percebi que não precisaria mais daquele monte de pedais, pois tinha me adaptado bem no baixo elétrico. Além disso, o baterista podia colocar novos elementos rítmicos nas músicas. Inspirado nestes novos ritmos, comecei a executar alguns rítmicos no baixo elétrico, usando primeiramente o dedo indicador e médio. Em uma ocasião, o baterista faltou e a banda começou a tocar sem ele. Para tentar substituir a parte rítmica, comecei a usar, além do indicador e médio, o meu polegar, que procurei atuar como o bumbo em nossos temas. Na época, não tinha a mínima idéia que poderia acontecer".

O estilo do jovem baixista começou a chamar a atenção de vários músicos da época, incluindo os integrantes do Sly & The Family Stone. Graham levou sua criação para os estúdios e gravou álbuns como *Dance to the Music* (1968) e *Stand* (1969), já usando a técnica de slap, a slapping & popping, como gostava de chamar. O resto é história.



notas mortas thumb e popped

Nesta primeira fase você irá trabalhar exercícios de notas mortas com cordas soltas.

EX. 1:

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

EX. 2:

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

EX. 3:

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

EX. 4:

T P T P T P T P

EX. 5:

T P 1 P 2 T P 1 P 2

EX. 6:

T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3

EX. 7:

T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3

EX. 8:

T T P T T P T T P T T P

Nesta próxima fase você irá usar tônica com thumb e oitavas com pop.

EX. 9:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 10:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 11:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 12:

The exercise is written for a bass staff and a tenor staff. The bass staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with 'T' (Tongue) and 'P' (Pitch) above the notes. The tenor staff contains fingerings for the left hand, marked with 'A' and 'B' above the notes, and numbers 1 through 5 below the notes.

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the melody, and the second system contains the next two measures. The melody is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first measure, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the second measure. The third system contains the next two measures of the melody, and the fourth system contains the final two measures. The notes are: D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the third measure, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the fourth measure. The score is written on a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first measure, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the second measure. The third system contains the next two measures of the melody, and the fourth system contains the final two measures. The notes are: D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half). The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the third measure, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the fourth measure.

The musical notation for the 'T P T P' exercise in bass clef consists of two measures. The first measure contains two eighth-note pairs: G2 (finger 2) and A2 (finger 4), followed by F2 (finger 2) and E2 (finger 4). The second measure contains two eighth-note pairs: D2 (finger 2) and C2 (finger 4), followed by B1 (finger 2) and A1 (finger 4). The exercise is marked with a tempo of 120 and a dynamic of *mf*.

EX. 6:

T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3

EX. 7:

T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3 T P1 P2 P3

EX. 8:

T T P T T P T T P T T P

Nesta próxima fase você irá usar tônica com thumb e oitavas com pop.

EX. 9:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 10:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 11:

T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 12:

Exercise 12 is a two-measure piece in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 3, 3, 4, 4). The second measure features a treble staff with notes G₂[#], A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂[#], A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 5, 5, 3, 3).

EX. 13:

Exercise 13 is a three-measure piece in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 2, 2, 6, 7). The second measure features a treble staff with notes G₂[#], A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂[#], A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 7, 7, 4, 5). The third measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 7, 7, 4, 5).

Exercise 13 continues with two more measures. The first measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 5, 5, 2, 3). The second measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 3, 3, 0, 2).

Exercise 13 continues with two more measures. The first measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 4, 4, 4, 4). The second measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 3, 3, 3, 3).

EX. 14:

Exercise 14 is a two-measure piece in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 5, 2, 3, 4). The second measure features a treble staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled T, P, T, P) and a bass staff with notes G₂, A₂, B₂, and C₃ (labeled 5, 0, 1, 2).

5 2 3 4 5 5 7 7

A partir de agora vamos acrescentar outras notas à idéia anterior.

EX. 15:

5 5 2 2 3 3 0 0

EX. 16:

5 5 4 4 3 3 0 0

EX. 17:

5 5 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3

T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P

T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P T P

EX. 18:

T P T P T P T P

EX. 19:

T P T P T P T P

EX. 20:

T P T P T P T P

Nos exercícios 21 e 22 você irá treinar a técnica de ligadura ascendente, o *hammer-on*.

EX. 21:

Exercise 21 is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The top staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with ascending slurs and hammer-ons (H) indicated above the notes. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with fingerings (1, 3, 5) and slurs corresponding to the notes in the top staff.

EX. 22:

Exercise 22 is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The top staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with ascending slurs and hammer-ons (H) indicated above the notes. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with fingerings (1, 3, 5) and slurs corresponding to the notes in the top staff.

Nesta próxima fase você irá misturar tudo o que vimos até agora: *thumb*, notas mortas etc.

EX. 23:

Exercise 23 is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The top staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with thumb (T), pull-off (P), and dead notes (X) indicated above the notes. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and slurs corresponding to the notes in the top staff.

EX. 24:

Exercise 24 is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The top staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with thumb (T), pull-off (P), and dead notes (X) indicated above the notes. The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with fingerings (0, X, 0, X) and slurs corresponding to the notes in the top staff.

[illegible]

EX. 26.

EX. 27:

The musical score for EX. 27 is written for a bass staff and a two-part staff (A and B). The score is divided into two systems, each with four measures. The first system includes fingerings (7, 4, 7, 10) and a trill (X). The second system includes fingerings (12, 10, 4, 7) and a trill (X). The score is marked with 'T' for trill, 'P' for pique, and 'X' for trill.

EX. 28:

EX. 28:

T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

T
A
B

0 0 2 3 0 3 5 0 5 7 5 7 0 0 2 3 0 3 5 0 5 7 5 7

EX. 28:

T T

T
A
B 0 0 2 3 0 3 | 5 0 5 7 5 7 | 0 0 2 3 0 3 | 5 0 5 7 5 7

EX. 29:

T H T T T T T H T T H T T T T H T

T
A
B 1 3 | 3 5 | 1 3 3 5 3 | 1 3 | 3 5 | 1 3 1

EX. 30:

T H T T T T T H T T H T P T P T P

T
A
B 1 3 | 3 5 | 1 3 1 3 1 | 1 3 | 3 5 X | 3 5 7

EX. 31:

T T T T P P T T T T T T T

T
A
B 5 6 7 5 | 7 7 | 5 6 7 5 | X 5 3

T T T T T P P T T T T T T

T
A
B 5 6 7 5 | X X | 5 6 7 5 | X 5 3 | 0

EX. 32:

5 6 X 5 X 7 7 9 7 9 X

EX. 33:

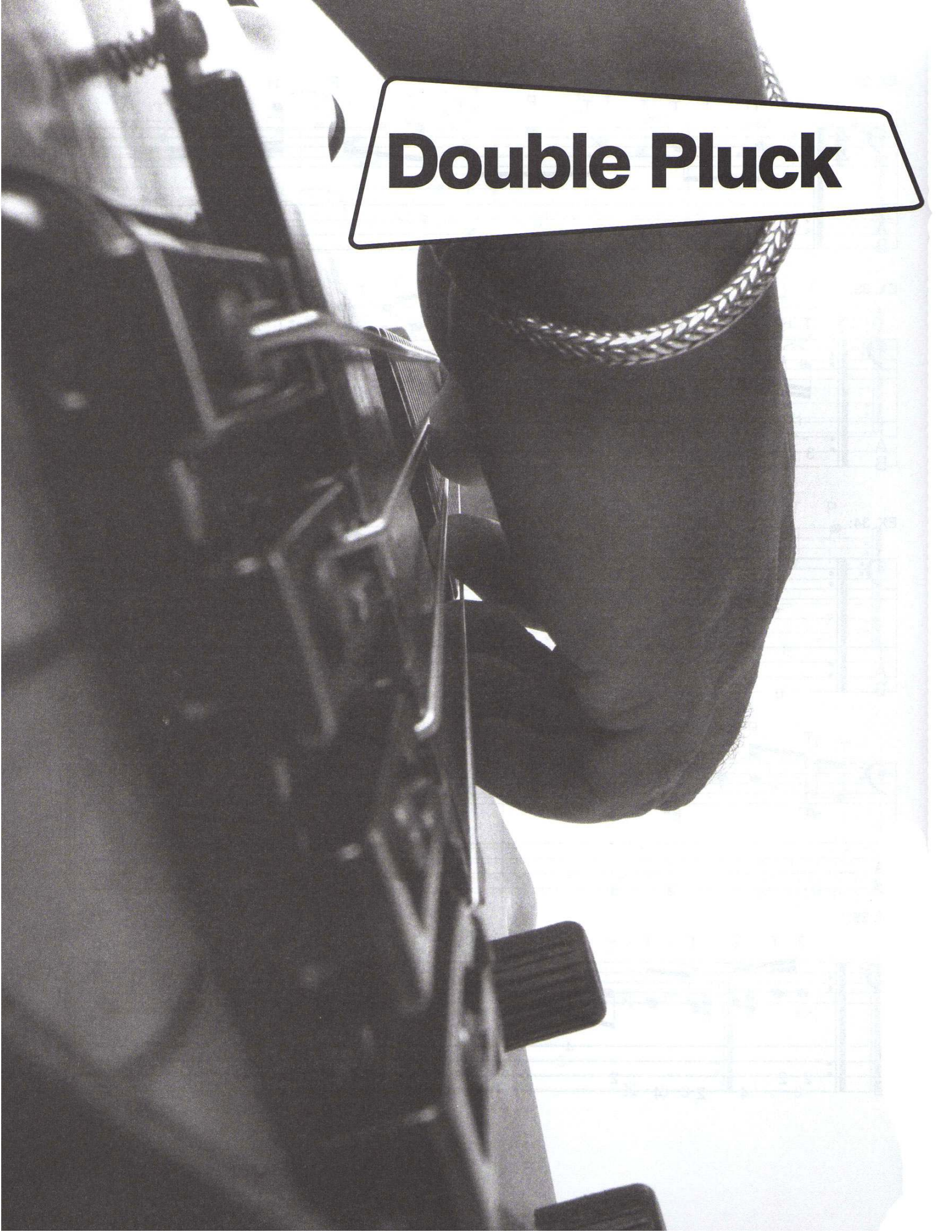
3 5 X 5 X 3 5 3 3 5 X 0 3 5 4 6 3 5 X

EX. 34:

0 2 2 3 4 5 7 4 6 5 7

EX. 35:

2 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4



Double Pluck

Agora você irá treinar a técnica de puxada dupla.

EX. 36:

12 9 6 5 4 6 5

0 0 0 X 0 X 0 0

EX. 37:

2 4 4 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 3

0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 3

A partir de agora você começa a desenvolver várias técnicas ao mesmo tempo.

EX. 38:

5 7 5 7 5 0 3 5 0 5 5

3 5 5 X X 3 5 X 3 5 5 5 0 3 5 0 5 5

5 2 2 5 7 9 7 9

3 5 5 X X 3 5 X 3 5 5 X X 5 X X

EX. 39:

EX. 39: Musical score for a bass instrument, featuring a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with technical markings like 'P' (piano) and 'T' (tutti). The score is divided into two systems, each with two measures. The first system shows a sequence of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a whole note and a half note. The second system continues the sequence, with a final measure containing a whole note and a half note. The guitar staff below the bass staff provides fret numbers for the notes, with 'X' indicating a natural harmonic or a specific fretting technique.

EX. 40:

EX. 40: Musical score for a bass instrument, featuring a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with technical markings like 'P' (piano) and 'H' (harmonics). The score is divided into two systems, each with two measures. The first system shows a sequence of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a whole note and a half note. The second system continues the sequence, with a final measure containing a whole note and a half note. The guitar staff below the bass staff provides fret numbers for the notes, with 'X' indicating a natural harmonic or a specific fretting technique.

EX. 41:

EX. 41:

The image shows a musical score for Example 41, consisting of two systems. Each system has a bass line and a guitar line. The bass line is in 4/4 time and the guitar line is in 4/4 time. The bass line is written in bass clef and the guitar line is written in treble clef. The bass line has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The guitar line has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The bass line is written in bass clef and the guitar line is written in treble clef. The bass line has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The guitar line has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4.

EX. 42:

[illegible]

EX. 43:

EX. 43:

The image displays a musical score for a guitar exercise, labeled 'EX. 43:'. It consists of two systems of music, each written on a bass clef staff. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols: 'T' for thumb, 'P' for pick, 'X' for natural harmonics, and '#' for natural harmonics. Fret numbers (0, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12) are indicated below the staff. The first system shows a sequence of notes and frets, with a double bar line indicating a repeat. The second system continues the sequence, also ending with a double bar line. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the fretboard positions and the use of natural harmonics.

EX. 44:

EX. 44: Musical notation for the first system. The staff shows a bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a repeat sign, eighth notes, and a half note. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3.

EX. 44: Musical notation for the second system. The staff shows a bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0.

EX. 44: Musical notation for the third system. The staff shows a bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 5.

EX. 45:

EX. 45: Musical notation for the first system. The staff shows a bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, X, 0, 2, 3, 9, 9, 0, 0, 5, 5, 5, 5.

EX. 45: Musical notation for the second system. The staff shows a bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth notes, a half note, and a quarter note. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 0, 0, 0, 5, 7, 5, 7, 0, 0.

EX. 46:

[illegible]

EX. 47:

EX. 47:

EX. 48:

EX. 48:

The musical score for Example 48 consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass clef staff with a 7/8 time signature. It contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note G2 (marked 'T') and a quarter note A2 (marked 'H'). The second measure has a quarter note G2 (marked 'T'), a quarter note A2 (marked 'P'), and a quarter note B2 (marked 'H'). The third measure has a quarter note G2 (marked 'T'), a quarter note A2 (marked 'P'), and a quarter note B2 (marked 'H'). The bottom staff is a guitar staff with fret numbers and technique markings. The first measure has fret numbers 5 and 7. The second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The third measure has fret numbers 0, 5, and 7. The fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The tenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eleventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twelfth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fourteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventeenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The nineteenth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twentieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The twenty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirtieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The thirty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fortieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The forty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fiftieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The fifty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixtieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The sixty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The seventy-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eightieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The eighty-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninetieth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-first measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-second measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-third measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-fourth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-fifth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-sixth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-seventh measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-eighth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The ninety-ninth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. The hundredth measure has fret numbers 0, 2, and 3.

EX. 49:

EX. 49:

The musical score for EX. 49 is written for a bass instrument and guitar. The bass staff features a melodic line with various techniques indicated above the notes: Tremolo (T), Palm Mute (P), and Harmonics (X). The guitar staff shows fret numbers for both hands (T and B) and includes techniques like Tremolo (T), Palm Mute (P), and Harmonics (X). The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The first system shows a sequence of notes and techniques, while the second system continues the sequence, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

EX. 50:

T T T T T T T T T T P T P H T T

T
A
B

EX. 51:

T P T T P T T P T P T P

T
A
B

EX. 52:

P P T T T T P P T T T T

T
A
B

P P T T T T P P T T T T

T
A
B

EX. 53:

EX. 53: Musical notation for a piece in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a bass staff with a treble clef. It consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The bass line includes fingerings 0, 2, and 0. Above the staff, letters T, P, and H indicate specific notes or techniques.

EX. 54:

EX. 54: Musical notation for a piece in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a bass staff with a treble clef. It consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The bass line includes fingerings 7, 9, 7, 5, 7, 5, 7, 9, 7, 5, 7, 6, 8.

EX. 55:

EX. 55: Musical notation for a piece in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a bass staff with a treble clef. It consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The bass line includes fingerings 5, 7, 9, 7, 6, 4, 4, 5.

EX. 56:

EX. 56: Musical notation for a piece in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a bass staff with a treble clef. It consists of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The bass line includes fingerings 5, 7, 0, X, 0, 5, 7, 0, X, 0, 5, 7, 0, X, 0, 5, 7.

EX. 57:

Exercise 57 is written in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with notes G2, A2, B2, and C3. Above the notes are markings 'T' (Tremolo) and 'P' (Palm Mute). The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are 'X' marks above the 2nd and 4th fret positions, indicating specific techniques or positions.

EX. 58:

Exercise 58 is written in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with notes G2, A2, B2, and C3. Above the notes are markings 'T' (Tremolo) and 'P' (Palm Mute). The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are 'X' marks above the 2nd and 4th fret positions, indicating specific techniques or positions.

EX. 59:

Exercise 59 is written in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with notes G2, A2, B2, and C3. Above the notes are markings 'T' (Tremolo), 'H' (Harmonics), and 'P' (Palm Mute). The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are 'X' marks above the 2nd and 4th fret positions, indicating specific techniques or positions.

EX. 60:

Exercise 60 is written in bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with notes G2, A2, B2, and C3. Above the notes are markings 'T' (Tremolo) and 'P' (Palm Mute). The bottom staff shows the fretting hand with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are 'X' marks above the 2nd and 4th fret positions, indicating specific techniques or positions.

EX. 61:

First system of Exercise 61. Treble staff: Trills (T) are placed above the notes. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs. Bass staff: Fingered accompaniment with numbers 0, 0, 0, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 5, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5.

Second system of Exercise 61. Treble staff: Continuation of the melodic line. Bass staff: Continuation of the fingered accompaniment with numbers 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7, 7, 5, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 7, 0.

EX. 62:

Exercise 62. Treble staff: Trills (T) are placed above the notes. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff: Fingered accompaniment with numbers 5, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

EX. 63:

First system of Exercise 63. Treble staff: Trills (T) and accents (P) are placed above the notes. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff: Fingered accompaniment with numbers 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 3, 5, 5, 4, 6, 6.

Second system of Exercise 63. Treble staff: Continuation of the melodic line. Bass staff: Continuation of the fingered accompaniment with numbers 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 2, 4, 4, 1, 3, 3.

EX. 64:

Exercise 64 is a musical exercise in 4/4 time, written for bass and guitar. The bass staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, while the guitar staff provides a harmonic accompaniment using fret numbers (2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 10, 9, 8) and techniques (T, P, H, X). The exercise is divided into two measures, each with a repeat sign at the beginning and end.

EX. 65:

Exercise 65 is a musical exercise in 4/4 time, written for bass and guitar. The bass staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, while the guitar staff provides a harmonic accompaniment using fret numbers (0, 5, 5, 7, 5, 4, X, X, 4, 5, 0, X, 0, 0, 4, 4, 2) and techniques (T, P, H, X). The exercise is divided into two measures, each with a repeat sign at the beginning and end.

EX. 66

Exercise 66 is a musical exercise in 4/4 time, written for bass and guitar. The bass staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, while the guitar staff provides a harmonic accompaniment using fret numbers (5, 7, 0, X, X, X, 7, 4, 5, X, 5, 7, 0, X, X, X, 7, 4, 5, X) and techniques (T, H, T, P, X). The exercise is divided into two measures, each with a repeat sign at the beginning and end.

EX. 67:

Exercise 67 is written in 4/4 time. The bass staff contains two measures. The first measure has a half note G2 (fret 7, finger 5), a half note A2 (fret 7, finger 5), and a whole note B2 (fret 5, finger 5). The second measure has a half note G2 (fret 7, finger 5), a half note A2 (fret 7, finger 5), and a whole note B2 (fret 5, finger 5). The tablature staff shows the following fret numbers: 7 5 5 X 5 7 0 for the first measure and 7 5 5 X 5 7 0 for the second measure. Fingerings are indicated by 'P' (pick) and 'T' (thumb) above the notes.

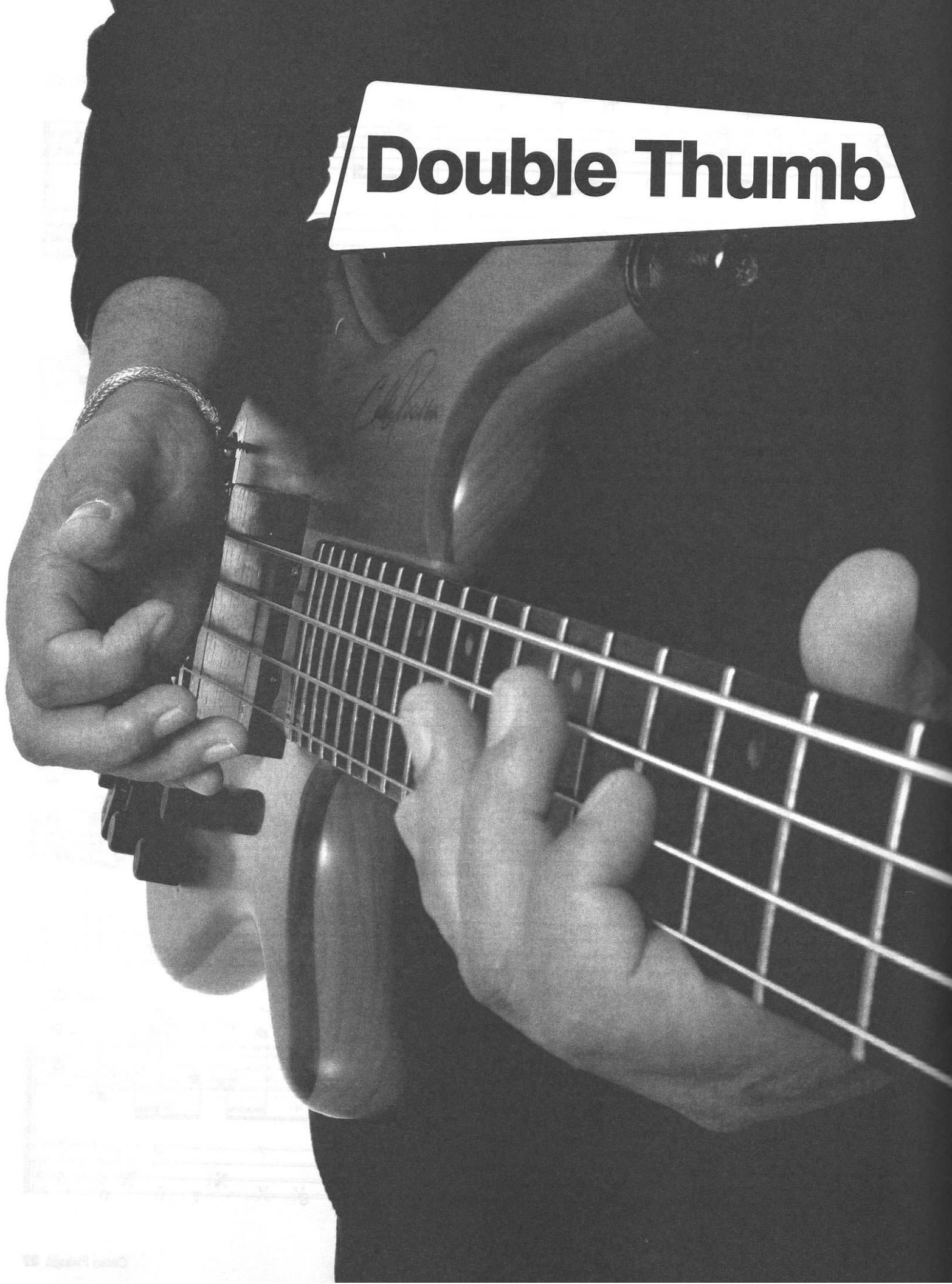
EX. 68:

Exercise 68 is written in 4/4 time. The bass staff contains two measures. The first measure has a half note G2 (fret 4, finger 3), a half note A2 (fret 4, finger 3), and a whole note B2 (fret 3, finger 3). The second measure has a half note G2 (fret 4, finger 3), a half note A2 (fret 4, finger 3), and a whole note B2 (fret 3, finger 3). The tablature staff shows the following fret numbers: 4 4 3 3 6 6 5 5 for the first measure and 4 4 3 3 6 6 5 5 for the second measure. Fingerings are indicated by 'T' (thumb) and 'P' (pick) above the notes.

EX. 69:

Exercise 69 is written in 4/4 time. The bass staff contains two measures. The first measure has a half note G2 (fret 7, finger 5), a half note A2 (fret 5, finger 3), and a whole note B2 (fret 0, finger 0). The second measure has a half note G2 (fret 7, finger 5), a half note A2 (fret 5, finger 3), and a whole note B2 (fret 0, finger 0). The tablature staff shows the following fret numbers: 7 5 0 X 0 X 0 5 5 7 5 for the first measure and 0 X 0 X 0 5 5 X 5 6 7 8 7 5 for the second measure. Fingerings are indicated by 'P' (pick), 'S' (slide), 'T' (thumb), and 'P1', 'P2' (picks) above the notes.

Double Thumb



A partir deste exercício você irá praticar uma nova técnica chamada *double thumb*, usando o polegar para baixo e para cima, como na indicação.

EX. 70:

EX. 70: Musical score in 4/4 time, bass clef. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures. The second system has two measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and X. Techniques T (thumb), P (piano), and H (hammer-on) are indicated above notes.

EX. 71:

EX. 71: Musical score in 4/4 time, bass clef. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures. The second system has two measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Techniques T (thumb), P (piano), and H (hammer-on) are indicated above notes.

EX. 72:

EX. 72: Musical score in 4/4 time, bass clef. The score consists of two systems. The first system has two measures. The second system has two measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 3, 5, 7. Techniques T (thumb), P (piano), and H (hammer-on) are indicated above notes.

Agora você irá usar a puxada (pop) com os dedos 1 (indicador), 2 (médio) e 3 (anelar) da mão direita.

EX. 73:

Exercise 73 consists of two systems of musical notation. Each system has a bass staff and a guitar staff. The bass staff is in 4/4 time and features a sequence of notes with fingerings T, T, P1, T, P2, T, P3, T, P, H, T, H, T, H. The guitar staff shows fret numbers 0, 7, 9, 7, 9, 7, 9. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system continues the sequence with fret numbers 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14.

EX. 74:

Exercise 74 consists of two systems of musical notation. Each system has a bass staff and a guitar staff. The bass staff features a sequence of notes with fingerings P, H, T, H, T, H, T, T, T, T, P, H, T, H. The guitar staff shows fret numbers 10, 12, 10, 12, 8, 10, 0, X, 0, 0, X, 0, X, 0, 10, 12, 10, 12, 8, 10. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system continues the sequence with fret numbers 0, X, 0, 0, X, 0, X, 0.

EX. 75:

Exercise 75 consists of two systems of musical notation. Each system has a bass staff and a guitar staff. The bass staff features a sequence of notes with fingerings T, P, T, T, P, T, P, T, T, P, T, P, T. The guitar staff shows fret numbers 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system continues the sequence with fret numbers 5, 5, X, 5, 5, 5, 5.

EX. 76:

EX. 77:

EX. 78:

Trabalhe a rítmica usando tercinas (três notas por tempo).

EX. 79:

EX. 79: Musical notation for a bass staff and a guitar staff. The exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P) on the bass staff and a triplet of eighth notes (0, 5, 7) on the guitar staff. The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (T, H, P) on the bass staff and a triplet of eighth notes (0, 7, 9) on the guitar staff. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

EX. 80:

EX. 80: Musical notation for a bass staff and a guitar staff. The exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note (T) on the bass staff and a quarter note (P) on the guitar staff. The second measure contains a quarter note (P) on the bass staff and a quarter note (P) on the guitar staff. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

EX. 81:

EX. 81: Musical notation for a bass staff and a guitar staff. The exercise consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note (T) on the bass staff and a quarter note (P) on the guitar staff. The second measure contains a quarter note (P) on the bass staff and a quarter note (P) on the guitar staff. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The bass staff contains a whole note chord, a quarter rest, and a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are three lines of tablature labeled T, A, and B.

Tab	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T												
A	3	2			2	0		2	0		3	0
B	3										3	3

Second system of musical notation. The bass staff contains a whole note chord, a quarter rest, and a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are three lines of tablature labeled T, A, and B.

Tab	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T												
A	5	6		2	0		2	0		3	0	3
B	4	5										3

EX. 82:

Third system of musical notation, labeled EX. 82. The bass staff contains a whole note chord, a quarter rest, and a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are three lines of tablature labeled T, A, and B.

Tab	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T												
A	9		12		14		12		9		9	
B	9		12		14		12		9		9	

Fourth system of musical notation. The bass staff contains a whole note chord, a quarter rest, and a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents. Below the staff are three lines of tablature labeled T, A, and B.

Tab	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T												
A	9		12		14		12		9		9	
B	9		12		14		12		9		9	

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with a bass line starting on a low G and a guitar accompaniment featuring a series of chords (T, H, T, H, T, H) and a melodic line. The second system continues the piece, with the bass line playing a series of chords (T, A, B) and the guitar accompaniment featuring a series of chords (2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3) and a melodic line. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

EX. 82:

EX. 82:

The Lord's Prayer

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written on a grand staff with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a piano (P) part. The melody is in G major, 3/4 time. The piano part consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note A4 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note G3 and a quarter note A3.
- Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note B4 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note C5 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note B3 and a quarter note C4.
- Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note D5 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note E5 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note D4 and a quarter note E4.
- Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note F#5 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note G5 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note F#4 and a quarter note G4.

System 2:

- Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note A5 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note B5 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note A4 and a quarter note B4.
- Measure 6: Treble clef has a quarter note C6 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note D6 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note C5 and a quarter note D5.
- Measure 7: Treble clef has a quarter note E6 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note F#6 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note E5 and a quarter note F#5.
- Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note G6 (labeled 'P'), a quarter note A6 (labeled 'T'), and a quarter rest. Bass clef has a quarter note G5 and a quarter note A5.

The piano part consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

EX. 83:

EX. 83:

7 7 7 7 5 5 6 7 5 7

P P T T T T P T P P T T T
 T 7 7 7 5 7 5 5 6 7 5 7 7 5 7 5 7 5 6 7

EX. 84:

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Sound of Silence' is shown in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures, and the second system contains the next two measures. The notation is in bass clef and 4/4 time. The first measure has a double bar line with repeat dots. The notes are: G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter). The second measure has a double bar line with repeat dots. The notes are: G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter). The third measure has a double bar line with repeat dots. The notes are: G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter). The fourth measure has a double bar line with repeat dots. The notes are: G2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), and G2 (quarter).

The Rose Tree

EX. 85:

EX. 85:

5 0 2 3 4 5 3 5 3

Two musical exercises in bass clef, one flat key signature. The first exercise has two measures. The second exercise has two measures and ends with a double bar line. Fingerings are indicated for the thumb (T) and pinky (P).

Exercise 1 fingerings: 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 7, 5.

Exercise 2 fingerings: 8, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 6, 8, 11, 9.

EX. 86:

Exercise 86 consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a repeat sign. The second measure ends with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated for the thumb (T) and pinky (P).

Exercise 86 fingerings: 3, 5, 7, 7, 3, 4, 5, 7, 1, 2, 3, 5, 5.

EX. 87:

Exercise 87 consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a repeat sign. The second measure starts with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated for the thumb (T) and pinky (P).

Exercise 87 fingerings: 5, 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 3, 4.

T P
 T T T T T T T T
 3 1 3 3 3 5 3 3 4

EX. 88:

T P T P T P T T T T P T P T P T T T
 0 5 0 4 0 2 3 0 0 0 5 0 4 0 2 3 0 0

T P T P T P T T T T P T P T P T T T
 0 5 0 4 0 2 3 0 0 0 5 0 4 0 2 3 0 0

4 3 1 2 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 4

4 3 1 2 4 4 4 3 1 2 4 4

EX. 89:

EX. 89: Musical notation for a bass staff and guitar tablature (T, A, B). The exercise consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The first measure has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure continues the melodic line. The guitar tablature uses numbers 0-5 to indicate fret positions.

EX. 90:

EX. 90: Musical notation for a bass staff and guitar tablature (T, A, B). The exercise consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The first measure has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure continues the melodic line. The guitar tablature uses numbers 0-5 to indicate fret positions.

EX. 91:

EX. 91: Musical notation for a bass staff and guitar tablature (T, A, B). The exercise consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The first measure has a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure continues the melodic line. The guitar tablature uses numbers 1-8 to indicate fret positions.

T P T #P T P
 4 3 2 6 5 4 3
 3 3 1 5 5 3 3

EX. 92:

T P T #P T P
 2 3 4 6 7 8
 1 2 3 5 6 7

T P T #P T P T #P
 7 6 5 8 2 3 4
 7 5 5 7 1 2 3

T #P T P T #P
 6 7 8 2 3 4
 5 6 7 1 2 3

EX. 93:

T T T T T T T T
 T T #P P T
 7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6
 7 7 6 7 7

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has an ascending eighth-note scale: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2. Above the notes are fingerings: T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑. Below the staff are two lines of tablature: T (7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6) and A (7 7 6 6 7 6 7). The second measure of the tablature has a 6 under the first note and a 7 under the second note.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has an ascending eighth-note scale: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2. Above the notes are fingerings: T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑. Below the staff are two lines of tablature: T (7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6) and A (7 7 6 6 7 6 7). The second measure of the tablature has a 6 under the first note and a 7 under the second note.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has an ascending eighth-note scale: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2. Above the notes are fingerings: T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑. Below the staff are two lines of tablature: T (7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6) and A (7 7 6 6 7 6 7). The second measure of the tablature has a 6 under the first note and a 7 under the second note.

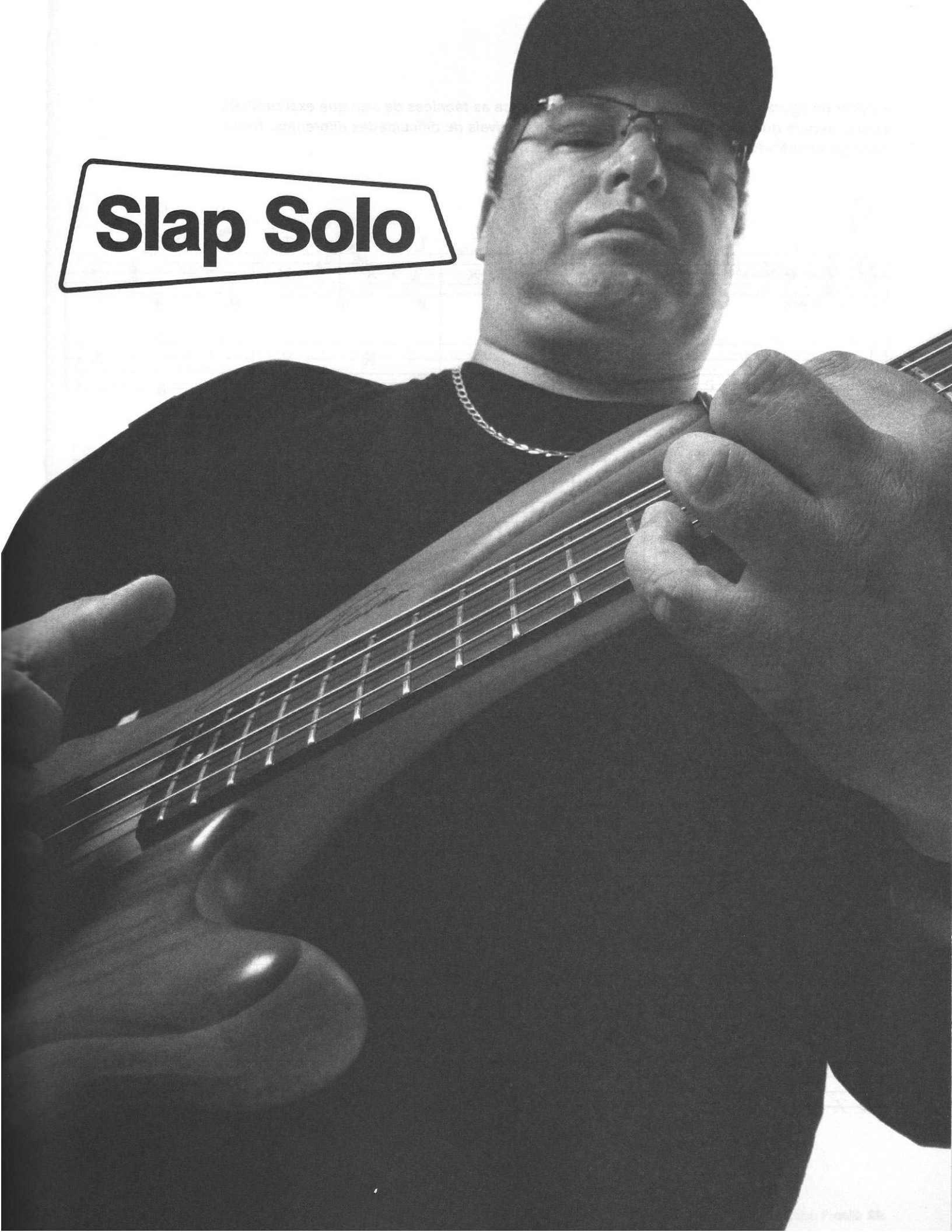
EX. 94: Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has an ascending eighth-note scale: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2. Above the notes are fingerings: T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑. Below the staff are two lines of tablature: T (7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6) and A (7 7 11 12 12). The second measure of the tablature has a 11 under the first note and a 12 under the second note.

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has an ascending eighth-note scale: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2. Above the notes are fingerings: T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑, T↓, T↑. Below the staff are two lines of tablature: T (7 7 4 4 5 5 6 6) and A (7 7 11 12 11 12). The second measure of the tablature has a 11 under the first note and a 12 under the second note.

EX. 95:

EX. 96:

Slap Solo



A partir de agora você poderá experimentar na prática as técnicas de slap que exercitou até agora. Repare que está dividido em partes, idéias e níveis de dificuldades diferentes. Treine cada parte individualmente e depois junte tudo

A

Exercise A is a 4-measure sequence in 4/4 time. The melody uses eighth notes and rests, marked with 'T' for tap and 'X' for slap. The fretboard diagram indicates the string (A or B) and fret numbers (0, X, 0, X) for each measure.

B

Exercise B is a 4-measure sequence in 4/4 time. The melody uses eighth notes and rests, marked with 'T' for tap and 'X' for slap. The fretboard diagram indicates the string (A or B) and fret numbers (0, X, 4, 5, XX) for each measure.

C

Exercise C is a 4-measure sequence in 4/4 time. The melody uses eighth notes and rests, marked with 'T' for tap, 'P' for pick, and 'TH' for thumb. The fretboard diagram indicates the string (A or B) and fret numbers (0, 7, 5, 4, 57) for each measure.

D

Exercise D is a 4-measure sequence in 4/4 time. The melody uses eighth notes and rests, marked with 'T' for tap, 'P' for pick, and 'TH' for thumb. The fretboard diagram indicates the string (A or B) and fret numbers (0, 9, 7, 5, 57) for each measure.

E

Measures 1-4 of section E. Notes are marked with T (Tongue) and P (Pick). Fingering numbers are provided for each measure.

Measure	T	A	B
1	7	7	9
2	5	5	7
3	5	5	2
4	5	3	0

F

Measures 1-4 of section F. Notes are marked with T (Tongue) and P (Pick). Fingering numbers are provided for each measure.

Measure	T	A	B
1	6	7	0
2	7	9	4
3	7	9	5
4	11	10	9

H

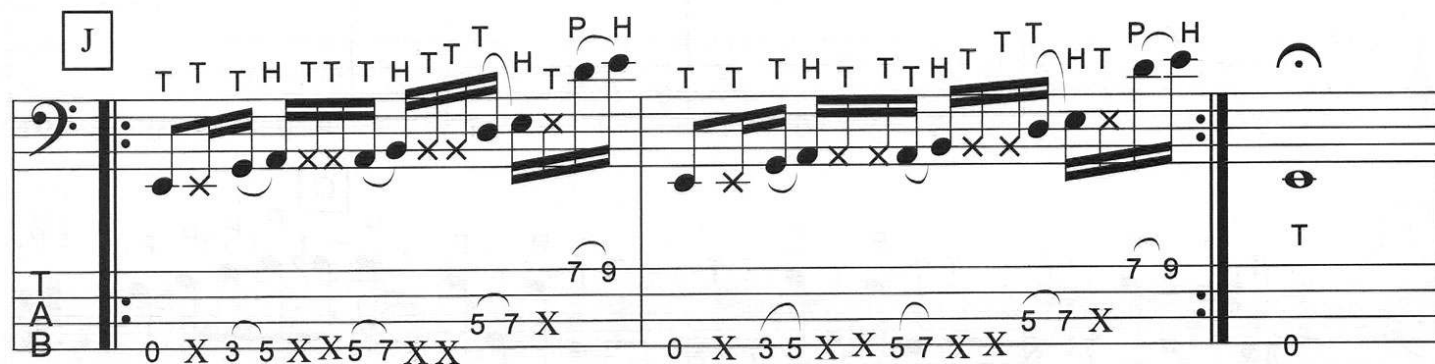
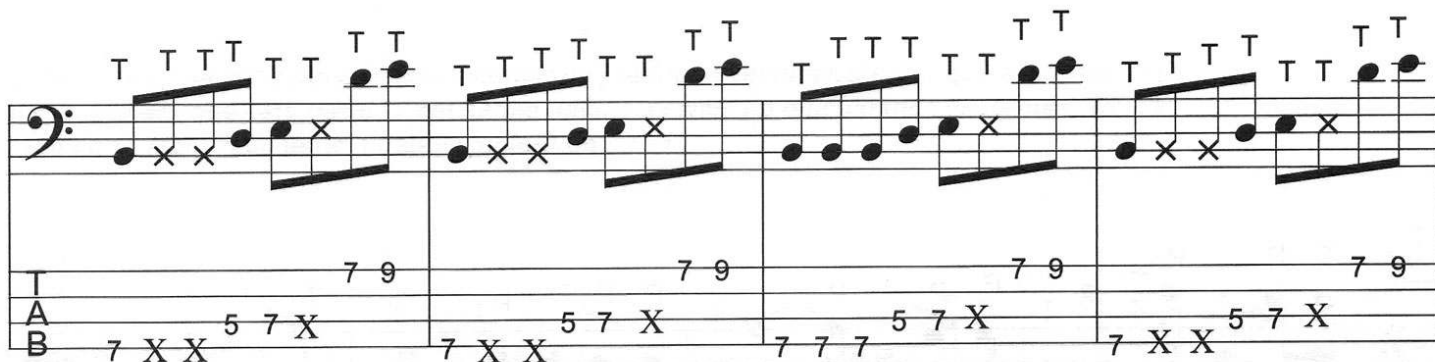
Measures 1-4 of section H. Notes are marked with T (Tongue) and P (Pick). Fingering numbers are provided for each measure.

Measure	T	A	B
1	7	7	9
2	9	8	7
3	7	14	12
4	0	0	0

I

Measures 1-4 of section I. Notes are marked with T (Tongue) and P (Pick). Fingering numbers are provided for each measure.

Measure	T	A	B
1	14	12	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	X	3



legenda

- X - Ded note - Nota morta ou muda
 - T - Thumb - Polegar
 - P - Popped (Pop) ou Pluck - Puxada
 - P1 - Pop com o indicador
 - P2 - Pop com o dedo médio
 - P3 - Pop com o dedo anelar
 - H - Hammer-on - Ligadura ascendente
 - Po - Pull-off - Ligadura descendente
 - T↓ - Thumb
 - T↑ - Reverse Thumb
- } Double Thumb



biografia

Celso Pixinga nasceu em 12 de julho de 1953, em São Paulo. Sua história musical teve início aos seis anos de idade, estudando piano erudito com a professora Marilena até os Doze anos. Trocou o piano pela guitarra em 1970, e com ela continuou até 1978. No ano seguinte, fez um curso de harmonia com o professor Didi. Foi então que o músico se deu conta que o baixo o seu instrumento de trabalho.

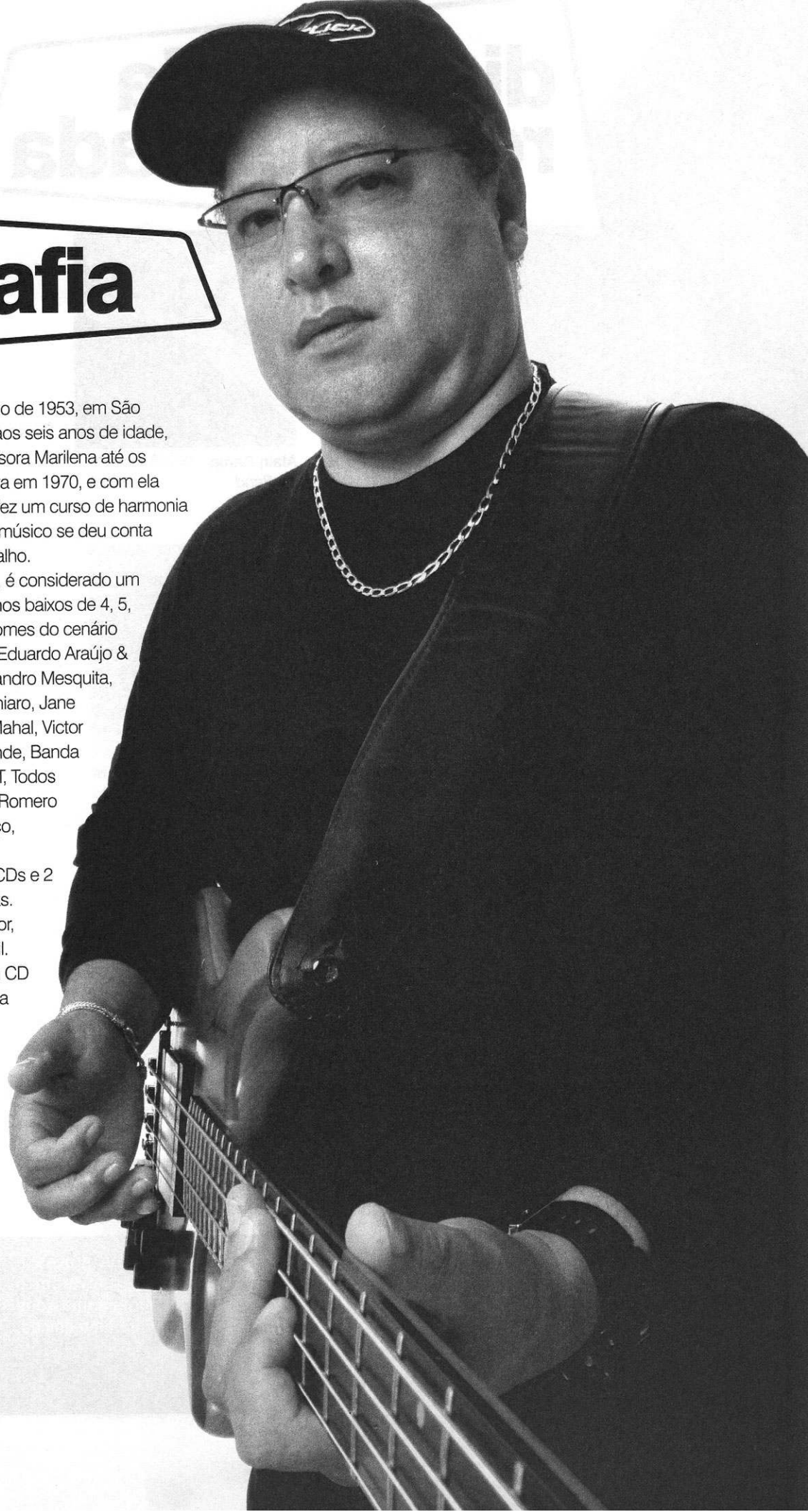
Hoje, com 20 anos de carreira solo, é considerado um dos maiores especialistas do mundo nos baixos de 4, 5, 6 e fretless. Trabalhou com grandes nomes do cenário nacional e internacional, como Jessé, Eduardo Araújo & Sylvinha, Gal Costa, Ângela RoRô, Evandro Mesquita, Cida Moreira, Ana Caran, Laura Finochiaro, Jane Duboc, Lica Ceccato, Wanderléa, Taj Mahal, Victor Biglione, Rique Pantoja, Marcos Rezende, Banda Retoque, Marinho Boffa, Zona Sul, TNT, Todos Por Um, Don Harris, Heitor TP, Faiska, Romero Lubambo, Mozart Mello, José Lourenço, Nelson Ayres, Roberto Sion, Gonzalo Rubalcaba e Dave Weckl. Gravou 14 CDs e 2 DVDs, além de assinar seis vídeo-aulas.

Atualmente trabalha como educador, realizando *workshops* por todo o Brasil. Primeiro baixista brasileiro a lançar um CD no Blue Note de Nova York, é visto pela crítica especializada mundial como o baixista mais rápido do mundo.

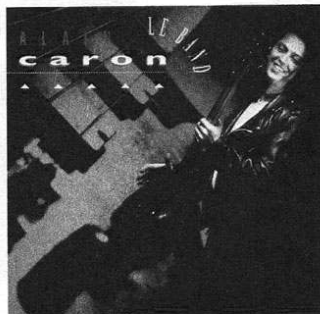
"Agradeço à HMP pela oportunidade, ao André Martins, Ronaldo Lobo, Marcelo Ishitani, Nilton Wood e todo pessoal da revista Cover Baixo. Agradeço à deus e à minha família". (Celso Pixinga)

Celso Pixinga usa:
.Contrabaixos CONDOR
.SG STRINGS
.POWER CLICK
.BASSO
.LUTHIERIA AG

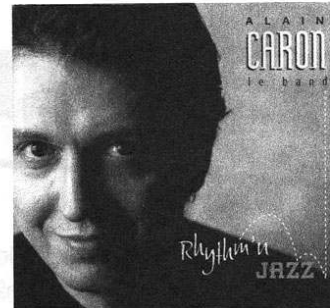
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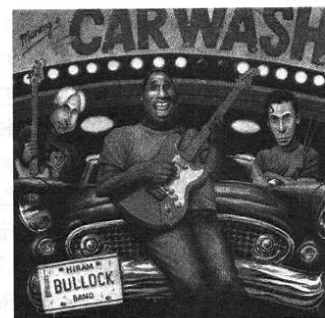
discografia recomendada



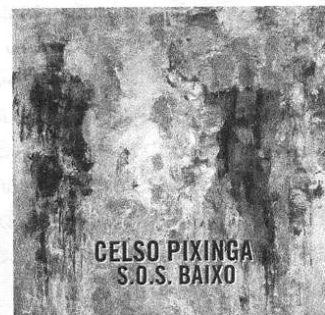
Alain Caron
Le Band



Alain Caron
Rhythm 'n Jazz



Will Lee
Manny's Car Wash



Celso Pixinga
S.O.S.



Celso Pixinga
Mr. Funk

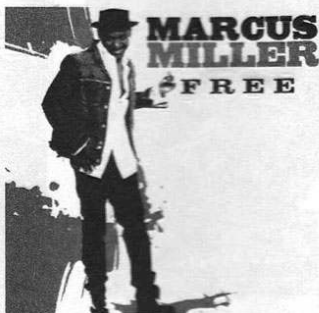
Esta é uma discografia indispensável para qualquer entusiasta dos graves e slapmaníacos. Aqui estão exemplos de músicos fantásticos, que elevaram o contrabaixo para o instrumento ao patamar dos dias de hoje. São obras-primas dos maiores baixistas do mundo, englobando vários gêneros musicais, inúmeras técnicas, virtuose, melodia, harmonia etc.

Ouvir boa música também faz parte do aprendizado.

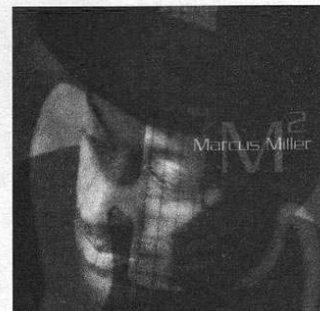
Boa sorte !!



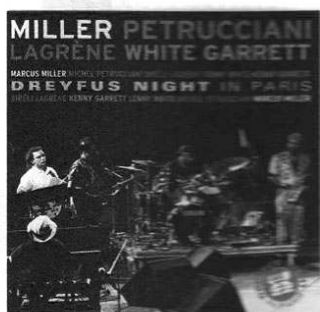
Level 42
The First Album



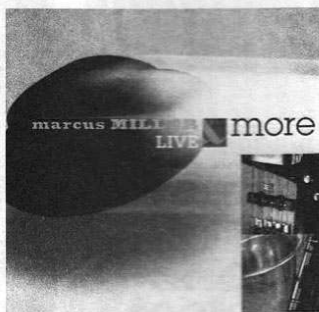
Marcus Miller
Free



Marcus Miller
M2



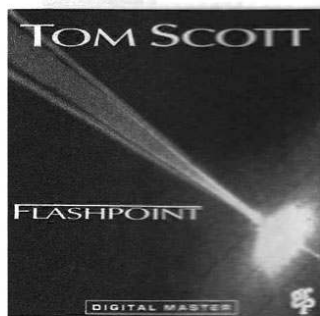
Marcus Miller
Dreyfus Night in Paris



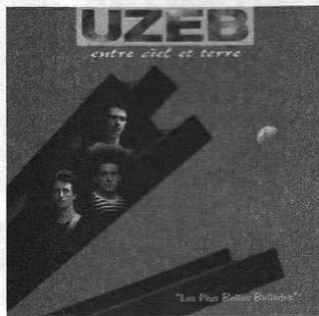
Marcus Miller
Live & More



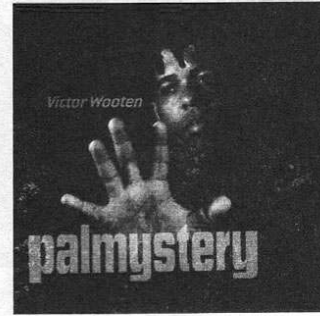
Miles Davis
Tutu



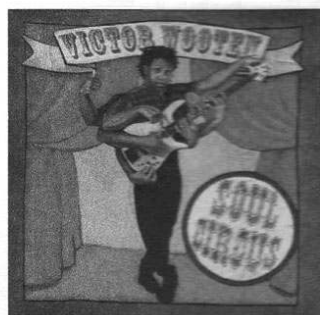
Tom Scott
Flashpoint



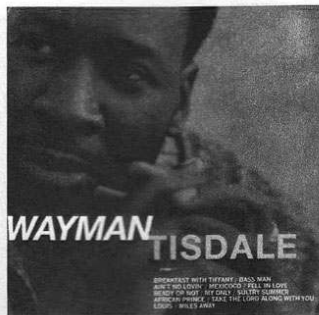
UZEB
Entre Ciel Et Terre



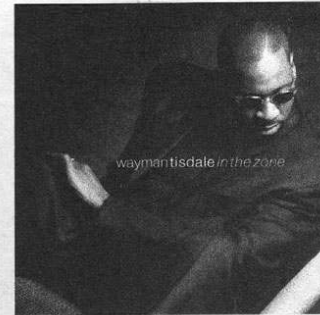
Victor Wooten
Palmystery



Victor Wooten
Soul Circus



Wayman Tisdale
Decisions



Wayman Tisdale
In the Zone